

# The Wichita Daily Eagle.

## SPAIN'S DEMAND IS REFUSED.

Soon His Formidable Squadron Will Bring the Horrors of War Home to Spain.

Expedition For the Conquest of Porto Rico Will Move Speedily and Strike Terribly.

## SHOT AND SHELL FOR WATSON. CUBANS GET A GENTLE HINT.

Spanish Honor Must Take Its Chances, For Those Guns Will Stay Surrendered.

Uncle Sam Puts His Foot Down Upon All Sentimental Nonsense.

Washington, July 16, 9 p. m.—The following message received by Adjutant General Corbin has just been given out at the White House: "Camp Near Santiago, July 16.—The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over tomorrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted.

(Signed)

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Washington, July 16.—The arms surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago to General Shafter will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the president and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter as he left his office at 6 o'clock for his home.

"All those who have arms will turn them over to this government. This is final."

These were the secretary's words when asked for information.

"And," he added, in response to further inquiry, and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain."

This decision, no doubt, has already been communicated to General Shafter. Up to the time when Secretary Alger's emphatic statement disposed of all doubt on the matter, it was thought in some quarters that consideration might be given to the appeal made by General Toral in behalf of his men that they be allowed to keep their arms.

In fact, it was said by a high department official that the president would await the recommendation of the United States commissioners, who negotiated the surrender, on this subject before disposing of the matter, and especially as General Shafter had telegraphed the department that it was understood the United commission would recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they had so bravely defended. This decision of the president applies alike to those Spanish soldiers who have not been engaged with the United States troops, as well as to those who have been participants in the recent battles.

### SHIPLOAD OF AMMUNITION FOR WATSON

Washington, July 15.—Commander Brown of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, was in conference with Secretary Long today regarding the trip of this ship with a large cargo of ammunition for Commodore Watson's squadron on its attack on the coast of Spain. The Yankee is at Norfolk and will sail tomorrow for Santiago. She will reach there about next Tuesday and the big stock of ammunition will then be placed aboard the battleships and cruisers. This transference of powder and shells is a delicate operation, requiring time, and it is probably that the week will be well along before this and the re-coaling of the Yankee will permit the squadron to actually get under way for Spain.

Due to the important mission of Commodore Watson's squadron and its possibility of long absence from an American port, every magazine on the ship will be full when she sails. Admiral Sampson recently made the requisition for the ammunition supplies, as these had run low, as a result of the operations with the Cervera squadron and the frequent shelling of Santiago. One load already has been taken down on a supply ship, and the Yankee now fills up the full quota.

San Francisco, July 16.—The Evening Post says: From private information received in this city by sympathizers with the Cuban cause, there is reason to believe that Commodore Watson may include in this mission to the Spanish coast a visit, afterwards, to the island of Fernando Po, off the African coast, to release from imprisonment many people banished to the island by Spain for political reasons. Most of the prisoners are Cuban sympathizers.

### POOR FRENCHMEN REMOVED FROM SANTIAGO

Playa de Esca, Guantanamo Bay, July 16.—A steam launch from the Spanish gunboat Sandoval came down the bay this afternoon flying the French flag. The French consul at Guantanamo was on board, as was also the Spanish bishop of the Catholic church at Guantanamo. They held a conference with Commander McCalla relative to the removal of the French subjects from Guantanamo to the French cruiser now in the harbor. Their request was refused until the number of persons to be removed was definitely known.

The French consul said that there had been absolutely no communication at Guantanamo with the outside world since June 7. He was greatly surprised to hear of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The latter news and the terms of the surrender, involving the Guantanamo forces, will be communicated to the Spaniards at once.

A launch from the cruiser Marblehead, while scouting along the west shore of the bay, this afternoon, near the mouth of Guantanamo river, was fired upon by a squad of Spanish pickets guarding the road to that vicinity. The launch replied with her own powder and a lively fight resulted. The Marblehead threw three shells from a six-pounder into the woods, and the fire of the Spaniards ceased. The launch was not hit.

### J. BULL WANTS TO HELP SETTLE UPON TERMS

London, July 17.—The Sunday Times this morning suggests that the United States invite Great Britain, as the most interested country, to join with themselves and Spain in a protectorate over the Philippine Islands until a government capable of ruling without assistance shall have been established.

### FOURTH MANILA EXPEDITION

San Francisco, July 16.—Major General Merriam has assumed command of the expeditionary force. Today in spite of the immense amount of work that has been put on the shoulders of this command, active preparations were continued on the eve of the fourth Manila expedition. There was a final inspection of the Pennsylvania tonight, and if everything is satisfactory the troops designated for her will be ordered to embark tomorrow. The troops that are detailed for the Philippines are the First Montana regiment and the recruits of the First California. The South Dakota regiment is to go on the Rio Janeiro. It is doubtful whether the Rio Janeiro will be ready by Tuesday. The delay is in putting in the bunks. Men will work all day tomorrow.

### THESE ARE SAID TO BE THE TERMS OF SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER

New York, July 16.—A special dispatch from Santiago published here this afternoon gives the following as the terms of the surrender of the Spanish forces under General Toral:

The 20,000 refugees at Caney and Siboney are to be turned back into the city. An American infantry patrol is to be posted in the roads surrounding the city. Our hospital corps is to give all attention possible to any sick and wounded among the

Spanish soldiers at Santiago. All Spanish troops in the province, except General Loques' 10,000 at Holguin, are to come to the city to surrender. The guns and defenses of the city are to be turned over to the Americans in good condition. The Americans are to have full use of the Juraguá railway, which belongs to the Spanish government. All Spaniards to be conveyed home by American transports with the least possible delay, and they

are permitted to take portable church property with them.

This last concession is interesting, because at the first threat by the Americans to bombard the city the archbishop, priests and nuns came out and demanded a safe convoy. They were told to go back and point out to the Spaniards the foolishness of their resistance. The Spaniards are to surrender their arms.

The British ambassador daily presses the government to accept the good offices of the English cabinet representing that it alone can obtain honorable conditions for Spain.

The correspondent says: "The ambassador points out that England will only ask a slight extension of Gibraltar, with the island of Tarifa as a fee."

Carlos, whose order would be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts.

The government has 200,000 troops in readiness for eventualities.

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### STILL IT IS INSISTED THAT SPAIN IS MAKING PEACE ON THE QUIET

London, July 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says: Despite official denials and preparations for a continuance of fighting, I have the best authority for saying that peace is assured. It is beyond doubt that the main points have been agreed upon with the Washington authorities. It is understood that Spain will evacuate Cuba, the Americans undertaking to transport the troops to Spain.

Spain, through the Mexican minister, has represented to America that she is firmly decided on peace, at the same time explaining the difficulties arising from the opposition of the Cuban volunteers and Spain's total exhaustion through her enormous losses.

The political situation is most critical, owing to agitation in the principal towns.

Madrid, July 16 (6 p. m.).—Senator Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information from Santiago, owing to the interruption of cable communication between Spain and Cuba.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety.

The organization of the adherents of the pretender is complete and they have representatives in every town. The rural clergy, especially in the Basque provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don

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### CUBANS WILL HAVE TO TAKE WHAT THEY GET

Washington, July 16.—It is the present intention of the authorities to maintain a military government at Santiago regarding the fate of the Cuban Spaniards who were being transported from the cruiser Harvard to Camp Long on Seavey's Island.

The work of unloading the prisoners was begun at 9 o'clock this morning, but the operation was a slow one, on account of the determination of the officers in charge to have the men mustered by crews and to have them leave the Harvard in that order.

The first barge carried 44 half-naked seamen who belonged to the Almirante Oquendo. They reached the island at noon.

The work continued until nearly 4, when the last barge load was put ashore. Forty-six men in the sick bay were left on the ship.

Four deaths occurred during the trip north, two on the island and two on the Harvard. One of the deaths on the vessel was due to malarial fever and the other to heart disease.

One man who died on the island was an apothecary on one of Cervera's ships. He was a victim of paralysis. The other died from wounds.

The condition of those who are under the care of medical officers, with the exception of two, is improving. The large number of sick men more than filled the hospitals and one of the new buildings at the camp had to be

turned into a temporary hospital.

Orders have been given for the erection of a mammoth mess hall, with a capacity of feeding 1,000 men at one time, and this building is expected to greatly relieve the crowded conditions now experienced.

Since the removal of the prisoners from the Harvard, the ship has been thoroughly disinfected.

Early Monday fourteen coal barges will be moored alongside the ship and the work of partially filling her coal bunkers will begin. Her stores are to be renewed by the end of the week.

The intention of Captain Cotton to leave for New York not later than Wednesday.

The forty-six Spaniards now in the sick bay of the Harvard will be removed tomorrow and placed in the new hospital building.

All the examining physicians, local, navy, and military, report officially that the disease with which half of the Harvard's 1,000 prisoners have been afflicted is nothing more serious than malarial fever.

John Worth, a German newspaper correspondent, arrested near Santiago by order of General Shafter, who suspected him of being a Spanish spy, and who sent him aboard the Harvard, was put ashore by Captain Cotton and given his liberty. He was confined in the brig of the Harvard. He claimed to be a correspondent of the Frankfurter Anzeiger.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 16.—The United States cruiser New Orleans today destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez, whose captain recently ran his vessel ashore near San Juan de Puerto Rico, upon being chased by two American vessels, while attempting to enter the harbor of San Juan with provisions and war

material.

The Puerto Rican blockade is being kept by the United States.

The St. Thomas colonial bank has refused to accept the Yucatan drafts on the United States.

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### CAPTIVE SPANIARDS UNLOADED AT PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.—Thousands of citizens, many from out of town, assembled along the water front today to get a view of the captive Spaniards who were being transported from the cruiser Harvard to Camp Long on Seavey's Island.

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